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Vol. 10 APRIL 1929 No. 10

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A. S. ROSSITER - - EDITOR

PUBLISHED BY

C. J. STOVER

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Relation of production various Canadian grades and comparing with African and Cyprus production
(Tons = 2000 lbs. No Asbestic included)
Cyprus - 18,241 tons
Cyprus - 12,544 tons
Rhodesia - 39,960 tons
Rhodesia - 33,175 tons
Union of South Africa - 24,054 tons
Union of South Africa - 22,133 tons
Canada - 273,033 tons, All Grades
Canada - 274,778 tons, All Grades
Canada - 4,167 tons } Crudes
Canada - 4,788 tons }
Canada - 13,569 tons } Spinning Fibre
Canada - 14,348 tons }
Canada - 34,961 tons } Shingle Stock
Canada - 44,573 tons }
Canada - 220,336 tons, Paper and Other
Canada - 211,069 tons, Paper and Other
230,597 tons - Imported by United States of America From all Sources
223,347 tons - Imported by United States of America From all Sources
1928 1927
Showing Relation of Rock Mined to Usable Asbestos Produced in Canada
1928
5,159,247 tons Rock Mined
266,227 tons Asbestos
4,109,823 tons Rock Milled
1927
4,825,740 tons Rock Mined
274,283 tons Asbestos
4,002,626 tons Rock Milled

J. W. Mooney, President Johnson's Company Dies in 72nd Year

It was a severe shock to the many friends of J. W. Mooney, when they learned of his sudden death, in Ottawa, on Tuesday, March 26th.

Mr. Mooney was born at Inverness, Que., on June 22nd, 1857. He was the son of John Mooney and Eunice Tod Wright.

Mr. Mooney was educated at Inverness and Stanstead College. In 1882 he married Agnes Kinnear.

He was appointed a Director of Johnson's Company of Thetford Mines, in 1892. In 1907 was made Vice President, and upon the death of Andrew Johnson in 1926, succeeded to the Presidency of the Company, which position he held until his death.

Mr. Mooney resided in Inverness until 1912, when he moved to Toronto, and lived in that city until his death. He was actively associated with, and generously supported thruout his life, the Methodist Church. His father was one of the Pioneers of Megantic County.

Mr. Mooney travelled extensively and acquired many

friends, by whom he will be greatly missed, for he had a hearty handshake and pleasant smile for everyone with whom he came in contact. Among his business friends he was regarded as a man of sterling qualities and sound judgment, his frankness and foresight assuring him the confidence of everybody. His favorite recreation was fishing.

Mr. Mooney was one of the oldest men connected with the asbestos industry and will be greatly missed by his associates as well as by the Industry at large.

He is survived by two children, Eunice M. Kerr of Toronto, and J. H. Mooney of New York City.

Progress in Amosite

"In view of the vicissitudes thru which Amosite material has had to pass in order to obtain recognition in the Asbestos World," says a man who is interested in the development of this material, "it is worth noting that Amosite cloth has been recently recognized and approved by the British Admirality as being suitable for their requirements."

Amosite insulating material under the patented trade name of "Capisolite" has also found increasing favor with the Italian Government and Shipbuilding Yards in Italy. This "capisolite" is supplied both in sectional form and also in the shape of blocks for covering boilers and the like. Over 6,000 tons of Amosite have been sold to clients in all parts of the world up to the present time, and the present capacity of the mines is being taxed to the utmost. Heavy expenditure on new plant is being proposed to still further develop the amosite properties and it is hoped that ere long the output of the mines will not be less than 10,000 tons a year.

The material is produced in two principal grades, known as No. 1 and No. 3, the first being suitable for textile purposes, and the latter for insulating products in various forms.

"There is every anticipation," says our correspondent, "that this infant of the Asbestos World will soon develop into one of the most virile stalwarts of the Industry."

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The Manufacture of Clay and Concrete Tiles and Their Use in Roofing

By C. P. Harris, Ph. D.[1]

The use of clay tiles for roofing is very ancient. Greek ruins have been found which indicate that these tiles were highly developed 2,000 years B. C. Thruout all of the ancient world, tiles may be found indicating a general use at a very early date.

Roofing tiles[2] may be divided into three groups. These are:

1. Shingles or flat tiles.
2. Spanish or normal tiles.
3. Interlocking tiles.

The shingle tile pattern is the simplest of all. It is nothing more than a generally rectangular slab or plate of burnt clay, about six inches wide and fifteen inches long, with holes punched at one end. Fancy tiles of this variety are made to effect a more pleasing appearance. When properly laid, shingle tiles will make a perfectly water-tight roof. The objection to the use of these tiles is their great weight. They weigh from two to four hundred pounds per square (100 square feet) more than the other clay tile patterns.

The Old Spanish or normal tiles shaped like an S have always been and now are, deservedly popular. The typical shape is a trough-shaped piece of clay, of a slightly flattened cross-section, enough smaller at one end so that the exterior of the small end will fit into the interior of the large and provide the necessary lap. These half round pieces are placed on the roof so that one-half of the pieces act as covers for the other. Two rows of half rounds are carried up the roof inverted, or with the troughs up, and just far enough apart so that a single row, trough down, will interlock with the two inverted rows. Many variations of this theme may be encountered. These S tiles require an

[1]Technical Director, Universal Trade Press Syndicate.

[2]The sixth article in the series on "Roofing." Previous articles treated of Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc and Slate.

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elastic cement for use in northern climates. For mild weather they are unsurpassed in beauty, especially if hand made, as is the case with certain Mission architecture in California.

The necessity for a cement in windy regions is due to the fact that the tiles have no heads or heel locks, and only overlap three inches; the wind would otherwise blow the water up the lap joint, thus causing a leak. The cement is an oil mixed with red iron oxide. This forms an airtight, elastic joint.

Interlocking Spanish tiles were designed to eliminate the need of this cement, as the roofing will rapidly disintegrate as soon as the cement is gone. The interlocking tiles are made with side and end locks or tongues and grooves which make the use of cement unnecessary.

In the selection of the proper clay for the manufacture of roofing tile the main properties desirable are plasticity, strength, shrinkage, burning behavior, fusibility, color, hardness, and porosity. By plasticity is meant the property of being easily molded into the desired shapes and of retaining its shape after molding. In burning, a clay to be desirable must show a freedom from the tendency to snap or pop when heating, an ease of oxidation, and a wide vitrification range.

Roofing tiles may be produced by several different methods. First, by simple hand molding. This is an archaic method, not to be considered today. Second, by the use of a hand-powered press or machine, also an unimportant method. Third, by a mechanically driven power press. Fourth, by forcing the clay thru a die of proper cross-section and cutting the resultant column into tiles of proper length.

After being molded the tile is dried. In favorable climates this is done in the air, but usually artificial drying must be adopted. Both intermittent and continuous dryers are used, the latter being steam heated tunnels, the tiles entering wet and merging dry.

The dry tiles are then carefully and scientifically arranged or "set" in kilns. After proper setting has been accomplished, a procedure of the utmost importance, to insure the correct shape of the finished tile, the "burning,"

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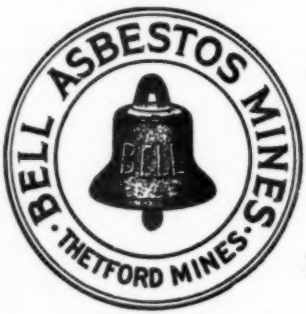

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takes place. Burning is really an incorrect name for this process, for no burning occurs, but rather a baking. This is the last, most difficult and delicate step in the process of manufacture. It accomplishes the conversion of the solid, molded tile, dry but still very soft and very susceptible to mechanical damage, into a hard, sometimes vitreous, semi-permanent stone. This change is effected by raising the temperature of the "green" tiles very slowly and by stages, to a high temperature.

The kilns used for burning may be intermittent or continuous. The intermittent variety require charging and emptying after the furnace has cooled. This naturally wastes considerable fuel, but the intermittent kilns have the advantage of a low construction cost and consequent low initial investment. Furthermore, for some grades of work the intermittent kilns produce a better quality of goods, altho authorities can see no reason why continuous kilns cannot be made to give equally good results. Intermittent kilns are used in various forms; e. g., round or rectangular, with natural or artificial draft, and with single or multiple stacks.

The continuous kiln is not allowed to cool, but is kept in operation by directing a draft of hot flue gases thru a tunnel divided into compartments. As the tiles are burnt, and finished, these compartments are changed to form chambers for heating the incoming air used for combustion, at the same time becoming cool enough by giving up heat to the air, to be discharged and reset. Continuous kilns have the enormous advantage of low fuel consumption and are used by practically all tile plants that can afford them.

Roofing tiles are often glazed by applying to the upper surface a combination of substances which will fuse to a glass at the temperature of burning and anchor on to the porous tile body. Bright glazes are sometimes used but they are objectionable because of the glare caused by the the great amount of light reflected. Dull or matt glazes are more popular. These are produced by the use of chemicals which crystallize (devitrify) on cooling and are, therefore, not glasses. Another method of coating tiles is to use colored "slips"—that is, pastes of clay and water so compounded that, on burning, the desired color will be obtain-

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ed. These have some advantages over glazes and are cheaper to use.

Clay tiles make one of the best roofs for dwelling houses, as they are excellent insulators. If they are properly made they are durable and easily replaced. Furthermore, their esthetic advantages are considerable. In rural and suburban districts, their warm tones blend pleasantly with the surrounding shades of green. Clay tiles can be obtained in various colors, ranging from bright red, thru various purple shades to black. Other shades are also available. Practically the only disadvantage of a clay tiled roof is the cost. This is due to the weight of the roof, as the tiles are heavy and small, requiring many laps to the square. The strain on the timbers is considerable, and the rafters must be placed at a steeper slope. The average weight of a clay tiled roof is from 1,500 to 1,800 lbs. per square.

Concrete tiles make one of the best roofs for dwelling houses, as they are excellent insulators. If they are properly made they are durable and easily replaced. Furthermore, their esthetic advantages are considerable. In rural and suburban districts, their warm tones blend pleasantly with the surrounding shades.

Concrete tiles are made by molding cement, sand, crushed stone or other aggregate, together with the desired mineral coloring matter and water, into the desired form, aging for a few weeks, at which time they are finished. A proper combination of Portland cement and aggregate produces one of the most durable materials to be used for this class of work. The tiles are available in all colors and retain their original brilliancy indefinitely. Some concrete tiles are manufactured with blast furnace slag and high quality Portland cement, in the ratio of three of slag to one of cement. The crushed slag and cement are thoroly mixed with water in a machine to a pasty consistency and the mixture is then tamped on a steel mold. The upper side is then shaped by a specially designed steel plate. After two days hardening, the tiles are removed from the forms, stacked in the open air and watered while aging. After five weeks they are ready for use. They are made in shades of red, orange, green, blue and brown. The surface may be

either smooth or sanded. The size is usually 15 inches long, 9 inches wide and ½ inch thick. The color is not added to the tile body, but mixed with pure cement, sprinkled dry over the upper surface and then pressed into the body by means of the upper part of the mold.

About 140 concrete tiles will cover a square (100 sq. ft.) and will weigh about 700 pounds—one half that of clay tiles. The advantages of these tiles lie in their cheapness, as compared with clay, their lighter weight, and the fact that they harden with age. They make a sound, weather-proof roof at a minimum outlay. They are lighter than clay or slate and do not require so many rafters or such heavy timbering. These tiles have proven successful from the standpoints of cost, appearance and strength.

References: Concrete and Constructional Engineering, Vol. 12, pp. 171-78; Worcester and Orton—"The Manufacture of Roofing Tiles," Ohio Geological Survey, Vol. 10, pp. 553-1,009; E. G. Blake—"Roof Coverings" 1925.

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Photo by McGeorge, Buffalo

A. J. Boutet

The death of Arthur J. Boutet, President of the Niagara Asbestos Company, Buffalo, on March 6th, was a great shock to the Industry.

Mr. Boutet was apparently in perfect health, and was stricken suddenly while in his automobile, with heart failure.

Mr. Boutet was born on August 26th, 1887. He has been in the Asbestos Industry for many years. In 1908 he founded the Niagara Asbestos Company for the handling of Insulation Materials in and around Buffalo.

He was affiliated with the Elks Club, Knights of Columbus, Orpheus, Buffalo Athletic Club, Automobile Club and Transit Valley Country Club.

His passing is much regretted by his many friends in the Industry.

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WILLIAM R. SEIGLE

Photos by Blank-Stoller, Inc.

LEWIS H. BROWN

The New Heads of Johns-Manville Corporation

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Johns-Manville Corporation held on March 15th in New York City, William R. Seigle, formerly Vice President in charge of mines and factories, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, succeeding H. E. Manville, resigned. Lewis H. Brown, formerly assistant to the President, and Secretary, was elected President, succeeding Theodore F. Merseles, deceased.

Johns-Manville Corporation is to be congratulated upon having two such able men to carry on the work begun by Mr. Merseles.

The photographs on the opposite page will serve to introduce these two men to the industry at large, and a brief sketch of the lives of each will be of interest.

Mr. Seigle is pretty generally known to the Asbestos Industry, having been in the service of Johns-Manville since he left college in 1900, at which time the corporation was known as the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company.

He was born in 1879 at Easton, Pa., of Pennsylvania Dutch and Quaker parentage. His technical training covered the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering, as well as electro-chemistry. His remarkable research and development abilities have been responsible for the development of many of the insulating, electrical and building materials upon which the company has based its substantial success. His greatest hobby today is in his completely equipped laboratory at home, in which he spends much of his time.

Under Mr. Seigle's leadership the mines and factories making up the manufacturing units of Johns-Manville have been greatly enlarged and improved, by the introduction of labor and time-saving devices. Many new plants have been built including the important factories located in Asbestos, (Canada), Waukegan, Ill., and Pittsburg, Cal.

It has been Mr. Seigle's policy to surround himself

with the highest type of men in the engineering, research and manufacturing fields.

Mr. Seigle maintains a summer home at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and a villa in Italy. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman and is a member of the New York Yacht Club, Union League and many other clubs. He is an officer and director in numerous other corporations here and abroad.

In 1916 Mr. Seigle married Elizabeth Allison Simon; they are the parents of five children.

Mr. Brown was born in Creston, Ia., February 13th, 1894. His early schooling was had in the public schools in Creston, after which he entered the University of Iowa, studying liberal arts and law. After graduation he became salesman and assistant to the sales manager of a manufacturing company in Indiana.

Mr. Brown served two years as Captain of Infantry in the 84th Division and attached as a StaffOfficer at A. E. F. Headquarters in France.

Immediately after the war he joined Montgomery Ward and Company, serving in various departments of the business, including such important responsibilities as those of Office Manager, Superintendent of Merchandise, and Assistant General Operating Manager of all plants.

From 1921 to 1927 Mr. Brown was in close personal contact with the late Theodore F. Merseles, then President, and George B. Everitt, now President of Montgomery Ward & Company, during the remarkable years of the reorganization and revitalizing of Montgomery Ward.

These years were devoted in planning and carrying into effect the broad, basic principles of merchandising, marketing and distribution, instituted by Mr. Merseles and which resulted in the amazing growth of profits and men at Montgomery Ward.

Recognizing that in Lewis H. Brown he had developed an able executive, with imagination, character and a remarkable ability to handle difficult personnel problems, Mr. Merseles selected Mr. Brown to accompany him as his assistant when he became President of Johns-Manville in August 1927.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Board of Directors of

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the Fibre Conduit Corporation and numerous others. He is married, the father of three daughters, and lives at Pelham, N. Y. He is a member of the Pelham Country Club, Larchmont Shore Club, and the Western Universities Club.

Every member of the Asbestos Industry, we feel sure, extends to these two men, best wishes for their success in the future development of the largest Asbestos concern in the United States.

Four Generations of Hinmans

Two of the group pictured are actively engaged in the progress of the Hinman Asbestos Corporation, insulation engineers and contractors, with headquarters at 159 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The oldest member of the group, George Hinman, Senior, altho greatly interested, is not active in the business, he being in his ninetieth year.

F. G. Hinman is seated beside his father, and George W. Hinman is standing in the background.

The youngster, George W. Hinman, Jr., but known best as "Bill" may at some time be an asbestos man after the childhood illusion of a fireman or cop is outgrown.

The Hinmans are wide-awake, aggressive contractors, and we know our readers will be glad to meet them, thru the medium of this photograph, face to face.

Later, if you happen to be in Cambridge, they will give you a warm welcome.

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Little Lessons in Selling

Getting Ready for the Interview

By John T. Bartlett

Imagine a New York baseball team which stepped up to the bat, and took the field, for the season's first game, without preparation—having known for month's ahead that the season, and the opening game, would come!

Imagine Gene Tunney stepping into the ring with Jack Dempsey, the bout arranged for weeks ahead, without planning his campaign!

These conjectures are ridiculous, of course. They are no more so, however, than the spectacle of a salesman approaching an important prospect, a big order involved, with no more preparation than is afforded as the salesman walks into the prospect's presence.

How much preparation for the individual canvass a salesman can make will vary with circumstances. In general, it is highly desirable to know personal facts about the prospect—the kind of a man he is, his temperament, interest—and key facts about the eligibility of the article for the prospect's use. It is not difficult to get personal facts about a prospect, because many people know him well, and some will talk. Facts can be learned, also, about the prospect's general set-up.

A careful salesman finds himself repeatedly making sales because, on his approach, he has said exactly the right words. As important decisions have had to be made hastily as the interview lengthened, he made them right, because of his background of knowledge. A sales problem anticipated is at least 50% solved. Preparing for sales interviews, anticipate problems. Know what you will do if they arise.

Show me a salesman who conscientiously gets ready for his important interviews, and I'll show you a man, nine times in ten, who is traveling the high road to recognition.

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The American Museum of Natural History Uses Asbestos Tape

An interesting scientific use of asbestos tape was revealed recently with the completion of the great rotifer group at the American Museum of Natural History.

The group, the result of more than five years' labor by a staff of scientific experts, is an exact model of a square half-inch of pond bottom. It shows all the tiny plants and animals to be found at the bottom of a pond, magnified one million times. The completed group is several feet square, and is entirely made of glass.

Herman O. Mueller, the artist in glass, who spent more than four years in fashioning the delicate and intricate models of animals and plants that compose the exhibit, had considerable difficulty in fashioning the great model of a certain pond bottom plant which crosses the center of the exhibit.

The plant is composed of several joints which meet each other at various angles. As it is transparent, the internal structure of the plant shows thru, and the internal structure as well as the tube which represents the stem of the plant had to be modelled in glass and jointed.

At each joint a branch springs off, bearing a leaf. These like all the rest of the exhibit, had to be modelled in glass. The difficulty came when it was necessary to attach these branches to the main stem of the tube. As in other glass work it was a case of welding the branches to the main tube, but it was found that two blow pipes on opposite sides of the stem were necessary to make a firm attachment.

When two blowpipes were used, however, the heat generated by them tended to melt down the delicate structure of the carefully modelled internal organs within the stem, into an indistinguishable mass. Failure stared the makers of the exhibit in the face.

Dr. Roy Waldo Miner, the Curator of Lower Invertebrates of the Museum solved the difficulty by the use

of asbestos tape. The tape was carefully wound around the main stem for some distance above and below the point where the branch was to be joined on, leaving a minute opening, only just big enough for the branch to be attached.

It was found that this spread the heat resulting from the blowpipes widely enough so that the internal structure of the plant was not melted down, and the exhibit was a success. When this was discovered, the use of asbestos was carried further, completed branches and parts of the exhibit being wound with asbestos and packed in asbestos fibre as a protection against the chance application of heat and to prevent breakage in handling. The same procedure was adopted in fashioning other delicate parts of the exhibit. It may fairly be said that the group (the finest piece of glass modelling in existence) owes its success entirely to the use of asbestos.—*Island News Service.*

Marking of Labels

By a recent decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, it was held to be a deception and misrepresentation for a merchant or manufacturer to print the words "Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off." upon his labels unless the trademark had actually been registered in the Patent Office.

The Commissioner of Patents is bound by the decisions of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the Trade Mark Examiner will refuse registration to any applicant whose labels are prematurely marked with this legend.

Previous to the decision, the Patent Office permitted this marking to appear on the labels when the application was filed; if registration was refused, the marking would have to be discontinued.

Further information concerning this new ruling can be obtained from the National Trade Mark Company, Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

Vermont Asbestos Corporation

◆◆◆

MINING and MILLING
ASBESTOS FIBRES

◆◆◆

Mine-Eden, Vermont, U. S. A.

General Offices
89 Broad St., Boston, Massachusetts

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

A REPLY TO LAST MONTH'S CONTRIBUTED ARTICLE

The "Comments by an Insulation Contractor" published on this page in our March number, has elicited a reply from one of our readers, giving the manufacturers' side of the story. We publish it as is with the hope that others will take part in the discussion.

"The reaction to the article 'Comments by an Insulation Contractor' published in your March number, is that an independent must either have been burnt on a job he took, or, probably, his breakfast did not agree with him. His implication and direct charge is a slur on those manufacturers who have brought the insulation business up to its present standing by the investment of considerable capital and time.

"In our particular community there has arisen under the protection given them by the manufacturers a number of so-called insulation contractors whose overhead is practically nothing and their financial responsibility nothing to speak about.

"It is a well known fact that some of these independents do not take off all jobs but depend upon finding out thru their friends the prices the manufacturers are putting in, and then take a chance by going in under them. Time and again it has been proven that these kind of people, with no standing to maintain, either in the business or financial world, are the ones who do the jobs on the method with which the writer of the article seems so familiar.

"It is also a known fact that those Companies who have insulation jobs to give out, in a good many cases play the manufacturer against the small independent. The manufacturer has a standing to maintain and when a contract is placed with them it is expected all along the line that the job be installed and finished in accordance with the manufacturer's standing in the business world and for that reason alone they would not dare attempt anything like that which the writer of your article is so very familiar with.

"As an answer to the question "Can these conditions be remedied? And how?" we suggest that an impartial board be appointed to inspect these jobs as they progress, not just the finished job, and let this board give a certificate of merit to a Company that has done the work honestly according to specifications. Do not let the owner, general contractor, heating contractor, plumbing contractor accept a job as completed from a manufacturer or an independent who cannot give a certificate to the effect that the work was completed according to specifications and the Committee to pass on this should be composed of men who know the work and understand insulating from all ends and are in a position to tell whether the job was done correctly."

Asbestos Yarn Machinery

We wish to call to your attention that we can supply asbestos yarn manufacturers (and have for many years) the following machines:—

Automatic Card Feeds

Breaker and Finisher Full Roller Cards

Camel Back Feeds

Derby Doublers

Condensers

Spinning Frames

Ring Twisters

Flyer Twisters

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

Whitinsville, Mass., U. S. A.

Charlotte, N. C. **Atlanta, Ga.**

FACT AND FANCY

A Hint to the Wise, etc.

An official of a large manufacturing plant recently sent us several subscriptions, the magazine to be sent direct to their representatives in various cities, and in entering these subscriptions says:

"I think the fuller information our representatives obtain the better they will be equipped with knowledge of the Asbestos Industry in general.

"I find sometimes on visiting our agents, that there is a woeful lack of knowledge of what is going on in the Industry, and I think, therefore, that the possession of a copy of your monthly journal cannot but be a help not only to them, but thru them to us."

Do *your* representatives, agents and branches receive "ASBESTOS" regularly?

If they do not would it not be wise to see that they get it, either by entering their subscriptions yourself, or by urging them to do so? We will help by sending sample copies or any information wanted, and if subscriptions for ten or more are entered at the same time, there is a special rate.

Will Dame Fashion Decree Asbestos?

Many newspapers have recently been commenting on the experiments of Prof. Paul Q. Card of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, with asbestos for use as a dress fabric.

Upon telephoning Prof. Card, however, he informs us that his work is more along the line of asbestos clothing for foundry uses, etc. He has heard of experiments being conducted in Czecho-Slovakia on the use of asbestos for dress fabrics, but so far has been unsuccessful in obtaining samples or any definite information concerning the experiments.

It is claimed, altho perhaps the imagination of a newspaper reporter is chiefly responsible, that experiments are being conducted looking toward the use of asbestos in fabrics which can be used for men's suits as well as ma-

terials for women's frocks, and that such fabrics can be made as durable as homespun or as light and lustrous as silk.

Perhaps some of our European subscribers can give us more light on this subject, which should be of great interest to the whole Asbestos Industry.

The Johns-Manville Corporation admit that they are investigating the possibilities, altho rather skeptical as to the claims made and the practicability of the fabrics. We believe one other asbestos firm is also following up the experiments with interest.

To our mind, a comment made by the Albany Times Union, rather hits the nail on the head when it says, in apropos of these experiments, "All interesting, but women probably won't wear asbestos."

Dame Fashion is hard to please and very changeable; anyway what woman wants a dress which will *never* wear out?

The Rhodesian Railway Strike.

The South African Mining and Engineering Journal discusses in a recent issue the strike on the Rhodesian Railway, and its effect on the various mines in the district it serves.

Many of the mines are dependent upon the railway for their fuel (coal and coke) but the asbestos mines in the district use mostly wood which can be obtained locally. Both the Shabani Mines and those in the Mashaba District are served by this railway, and it is impossible for them to export their product without its aid.

The output of the gold mines can be effected by motor transport, and some of the worst difficulties of the other mines may be overcome in this manner, but at present the flooding of the Rhodesian rivers consequent on the recent rains is a serious handicap to road transport, and it is possible that the men engaged in motor transport work will throw in their lot with the railway workers, in which case it will be necessary to employ volunteer drivers.

It is believed by the African Press that the struggle may be a long one.

ASBESTOS

This page devoted each month to the discussion of brake lining activities by the Asbestos Brake Lining Association

The Spring meeting of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association is scheduled for Wednesday, April 17th at the Transportation Club, Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

William Brookes, Vice President of the A. B. L. A. has just returned from an extended trip in Mexico. Mr. Brookes is of Ferodo & Asbestos, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., and has just returned in time to participate in the activities of the Spring meeting.

W. J. Parker, Commissioner, has just returned from a two weeks trip in the middle West during which time he visited several of the manufacturers of Brake Drums and discussed the feasibility of this group affiliating with the Asbestos Brake Lining Association.

Foreign trade in the Asbestos Brake Lining industry is continually gaining in importance and problems are coming up which necessitate the appointment of a Foreign Trade Committee to study and investigate the situation. H. W. Kelsey of the Russell Mfg. Company, is Chairman of this Committee with Wm. Brookes of Ferodo & Asbestos, Inc., and H. W. Tuman of Keasbey-Mattison Company assisting him.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Total production of auto vehicles in the United States and Canada for February 1929, was 497,371—466,084 in the United States and 31,287 in Canada. This figure can also be divided into 436,075 passenger cars and 61,296 trucks.

The February 1928 figure was 436,300—323,796 in the United States and 12,504 in Canada.

Preliminary official figures for March give a total of automobile production of 595,000, which is 20% above the previous high month on record. This figure includes the entire industry both U. S. and Canadian plants and assemblies of American units abroad. The previous high month was February 1929.

ASBESTOS
FABRICS *and* YARNS

for Manufacturers of

BRAKE LININGS

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM PACKINGS AND FRICTION FACINGS

MADE TO SPECIFICATIONS

Samples and Prices on Request

We Solicit Your Inquiries

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18th & So. 54th Ave., Cicero, (Chicago) Ill.

MARKET

TRADE MARK

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ASBESTOS-CEMENT
SHINGLES
CORRUGATED
SHEETS
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ARE USED EXTENSIVELY BY THE BELGIAN RAILWAY AUTHORITIES & WAR DEPARTMENT.
THIS IS PROOF OF THEIR QUALITY.

Scheerders - Van Kerchove United Company
(Ste Anme)
St. Nicolas (Waes)

QUOTATIONS, LITERATURE and SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO ANYONE INTERESTED.

General Business.

It is believed by those who watch the trend of general business that the first quarter of 1929 will prove to be one of the largest first quarters in the history of the country. In fact so large has the volume been during the first three months of the year that the usual spring expansion is likely not to be as noticeable as in other years when the first quarter's business was smaller.

Steel and the automobile industry have broken all records while construction is beginning to show healthy reaction, altho its volume for the first quarter was not up to the two previous years.

Asbestos—Raw Material.

Comments of one of our clients on the raw material situation are pertinent, and of interest.

"Any amount of asbestos cement stocks can be had, but the Mines are not cutting prices in order to get business.

"A considerable tonnage of asbestos paper

CONDITIONS

stock is available, altho there is no change in price.

"Shingle fibres are only in fair demand and the mines have large contracts outstanding, altho European buyers are not short of stocks and are not pressing the mines very hard for delivery.

"Spinning fibres are all under contract and there is a great deal due spinners on old contracts. Some additional contracts for spinning fibres have been made for delivery during the balance of this year, and these contracts have been at a substantial increase in price over last year.

"No. 2 Thetford Crude is scarce and all sold. Most of it is due spinners on old contracts. Production has been very poor.

"No. 1 Thetford Crude is available in small lots, but the price is very high.

"Rhodesian and Russian Crudes have not reached the tonnage anticipated and these grades are being applied on old contracts.

"European buyers are

EVERITE

TRADE MARK

"EVERITE"

Asbestos Cement
Shingles
Lumber
Corrugated Sheets

"GIFFA"

Decorative
Wall Lining
(patented)

The best imitation of Marble Panels measuring 8' 3" x 4'
27 Patterns

Apply for Prices, Pamphlet and Free Samples

Societe Francaise de "l'Everite"

Plaine St. Denis
nr. Paris
and Bassens nr.
Bordeaux
(France)

pressing the mines for spinning fibres and are unable to get the tonnage they need for their normal requirements.

"Manufacturers in Europe are closely watching the development of molded brake lining, but they say that it is more a "vogue" than anything else. They have no faith in its ultimate success, believing that a woven asbestos lining, highly compressed, is the ultimate type."

Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

The Magnesia Insulation Manufacturers are extremely busy. Demand is unusually high for this season of the year; in fact unprecedented. It is usual at this time of the year for demand in the insulation line to taper off and the stocks to become built up for a few months, but in the opinion of several manufacturers there is not to be any opportunity this year for large stock addition. Prices, naturally, are very firm under these conditions.

Aircell is off in volume; prices are reasonably stable, but very low; in fact so low as to preclude the making of the necessary profit.

The textile line is busy. Very large quantities of Brake Lining are being used. Volume of steam packing is off slightly but the general textile market is fairly stable. There is still an unprofitable margin between cost and selling prices. Tendency to mergers is noticeable.

The paper markets are very firm. The demand is fair for this season of the year.

Shingles are seasonally quite active. Building, which was off for the first two months of the year, is picking up, and with the increasing popularity of asbestos cement products, this year should be a good one for the asbestos shingle division of the industry.

FOR SALE

HOLLYWOOD ASBESTOS MINE

Highly developed deposits Amphibole Asbestos Plant complete mechanically equipped. Valuable deposits of Mica and Kaolin underlie the Asbestos.

For Further Particulars Write

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"CAPE" BLUE ASBESTOS

POSSESSES

DURABLE & NON-CONDUCTING QUALITIES

unequalled by any other asbestos, besides which it has:

(1) Greater tensile strength
(2) Greater specific volume
(3) Greater resiliency

SPECIALTIES:—

ALL CHEMICALLY PURE i. e. 100% ASBESTOS

"Pluto" Blue Asbestos **Mattresses** for Locomotive and Marine Boilers, etc.

Blue **Cloth** for Acid Filtration

"Bluejacket" **Sectional Covering** for steam pipes (100% Asbestos)

THE RAW MATERIAL IS GRADED AS FOLLOWS:

"S" Crude from ¼ in. to ½ in. in length of fibre
"A" Crude from ½ in. to ¾ in. in length of fibre
"B" Crude from ¾ in. upwards in length of fibre

Prices for Crude can be obtained on application direct to the Cape Asbestos Co. Ltd.

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited
Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.
Factory, Barking, Essex

Telegrams:— "Incorrupt," London. Telephone City 6937

Sole Representatives for the sale of blue manufactured goods in America.

The United States Asbestos Co. Manheim, Penna.

Africa (Rhodesia).

	December 1928 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District.				
Croft (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.) ...	94.64	£ 2,034	16	0
Nil Desperandum Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Mng.)	614.41	13,598	4	0
Norma (United Mining and General Tr. Ltd.)	30.00	600	0	0
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	1,341.06	26,821	2	0
Lomagundi District.				
Ethel (Rho. Chrome & Asb. Co. Ltd.)	23.10	470	0	0
Victoria District.				
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	738.39	14,767	18	0
King (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	140.76	2,815	6	0
King (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.) undeclared for period 4/2/27 to 3/31/28		23,923	16	2
	2,982.36	85,031	2	2
Less overdeclared on adj. to 3/31/27 (Gath's)		783	17	10
	2,982.36	£84,247	4	4
Production during December 1927	*2,844*	*50,380*		

Summary for Year—Rhodesia. (Tons 2000 lbs.)

	1927	1928		1927	1928
January	3,255.05	2,967.94	July	2,770.18	3,635.80
February	2,401.38	4,093.60	August	3,005.98	3,244.62
March	2,818.66	2,729.88	September	2,538.65	2,927.33
April	3,170.81	3,344.98	October	2,216.94	3,100.68
May	2,781.31	3,549.84	November	2,422.22	3,615.99
June	2,949.74	3,767.40	December	2,844.69	2,982.36
				33,175.61	39,960.42

ITALIAN

FINE YARNS — CLOTHS — TAPES

ITALIAN ASBESTOS FIBRE

MANUFACTURED BY:— SOCIETA ITALO RUSSA PER L'AMIANTO

AGENTS:— BERTOLAIA & GOEDERT 24 VARICK ST., NEW YORK

In the market for large or small quantities of

METALLIC YARN WASTE
ASBESTOS TEXTILE WASTE
SCRAP CLOTH—YARN CUTTINGS
LOOM SWEEPINGS
CARDROOM STRIPPINGS

Please send samples, stating quantities, to

LOUIS LEONARDIS

15 Park Row —:— NEW YORK CITY

Warehouse, NEWARK, N. J.

Waterproof and unaffected by heat or cold, remains pliable, heat resisting and will not crack, shrink or mildew.

Roofing Contractors stock Jaton Cloth to complete their line and be prepared to do canvas work on flat surfaces.

Insulation Contractors stock Jaton Cloth to take the place of ordinary canvas where a finished job is required eliminating painting.

ASHER WALTER, Sales Agent, Jaton Mfg. Corp.
26 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK

Africa (British South)

	December 1927 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	December 1928 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	259.20	£ 2,592	613.22	£ 6,413
Chrysotile	744.00	13,152	1,106.92	19,947
Cape				
Blue	293.87	6,050	347.55	8,125
	1,297.07	£21,794	2,067.69	£34,485

Summary of British South Africa—(Tons 2000 lbs.)

	1927	1928		1927	1928
January	1,230	2,008	July	2,597	1,521
February	1,417	1,851	August	2,228	2,266
March	1,443	2,295	September	1,829	2,299
April	2,265	1,948	October	1,933	2,230
May	2,442	1,574	November	1,810	2,422
June	1,642	1,570	December	1,297	2,067
				22,133	24,053

Canada.

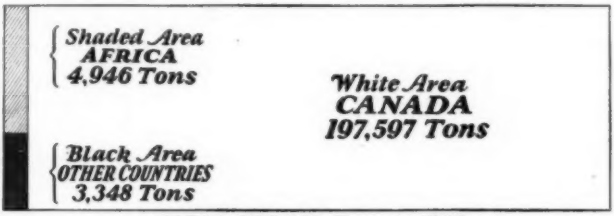
The Preliminary Statement on Mineral Production in the Province of Quebec during 1928, gives the following figures for Asbestos:

	Tons	Shipments and Sales Value	Average Value per ton	Stocks on Hand Dec. 31, 1928 Tons	Value
Crude No. 1	893	$ 477,640	$534.87	98	$ 52,417
Crude No. 2	2,758	818,173	296.65	72	21,359
Crude run of mine	516	65,869	127.65	...	...
Spinning Fibre	13,569	2,017,884	148.71	873	129,824
Shingle Fibre	34,961	2,580,160	73.80	10,449	771,136
Millboard and Paper Fibres	78,443	3,038,227	38.73	12,920	500,392
Filler, floats and other short fibres	141,893	2,240,408	15.79	25,594	404,129
	273,033	$11,238,361	$ 41.16	50,006	$1,879,257
By products (Sand and Gravel)	22,788	13,469	0.59		
	295,821	$11,251,830			

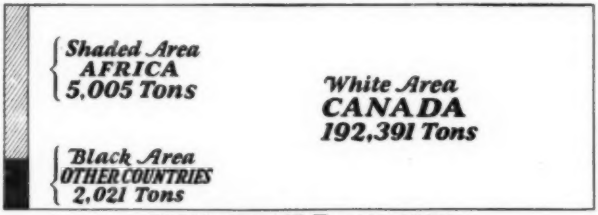
It has been our custom previously in making up the graph comparing production of various countries to use the figures for actual production in Canada. We believe, however, that the figures reported as "production" by other countries are really sales, and the graph on page 2 therefore uses the sales figures for Canada rather than the production figures, in the comparison with other countries.

ASBESTOS

The graph below shows Imports into the United States for the two years—1927 and 1928. Note, however that these figures are taken from the U. S. Customs records and are therefore in tons of 2240 pounds.



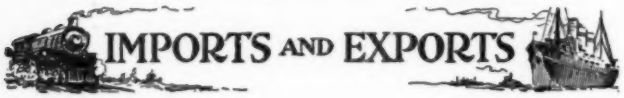
TOTAL-205,891 Tons in 1928



TOTAL-199,417 Tons in 1927

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

	Par.	Div.	March 1929 High	Low
Carey (Com.)	100	8	351½	325
Carey (Pfd..)	100	8	122	120½
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	23½	20
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	59	50
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	3	211¾	155¼
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	125⅛	121½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	4	92	77
Southern Asb. (Com.)	np	2.25	46½	36
United States Asb. (Com.)	np	3	49¾	45⅛
Asb. Corp. (Com.)	np	–	16	10
Asb. Corp. (Pfd.)	100	7	51½	45
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	35⅞	30⅛
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	105	98½
Thermoid (6% Notes '34 Bonds)	100	6	105⅞	101⅝
Raybestos (Com.)	np	3.20	85	70½



Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	February 1928 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	February 1929 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Br. S.)	322	$ 75,905	390	$ 76,610
Africa (Port. E.)	—	—	90	34,866
Belgium	100	16,778	—	—
Canada	16,149	525,955	16,785	638,380
Germany	170	48,065	198	69,960
Italy	—	406	—	—
Russia	—	—	1	400
United Kingdom	14	2,761	—	105
	16,755	$ 669,870	17,464	$ 820,231
Tabulation of Crude only:				
Africa (Br. S.)	300	72,944	390	76,610
Africa (Port E.)	—	—	90	34,866
Canada	284	64,960	528	145,817
Germany	170	48,065	198	69,960
Italy	—	406	—	—
Russia	—	—	1	400
United Kingdom	14	2,761	—	105
	768	189,136	1,207	$ 327,758
Other Grades:				
Mill Fibre (Belgium)	100	16,778	—	—
Mill Fibre (Africa-Br. S.)	22	2,961	—	—
Mill Fibre (Canada)	5,194	285,514	6,810	336,808
Lower Grades (Canada)	10,671	175,481	9,447	155,755
	15,987	480,734	16,257	$ 492,563

Manufactured Asbestos.

	February 1928 Pounds	Value	February 1929 Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
Germany	1,258	1,310	—	—
United Kingdom	63,519	18,416	1,507	452
Fabrics, Woven—				
United Kingdom	4,733	3,892	2,011	1,706
Packing, Fabric—				
United Kingdom	6,480	1,808	—	—

CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY

LIMITED

The following is an unbiased opinion as to the merits of Cyprus fibre, expressed by a regular customer, who is one of the largest manufacturers of asbestos-cement goods in Europe, and whose products enjoy a world-wide reputation.

> "Cyprus fibre is of the true chrysotile type, possessing great tensile strength. The fibre is exceptionally clean, being entirely free from dust and talcose matter—so detrimental to asbestos-cement tile and sheet manufacture—while a remarkable feature is that in grading the fibres remain straight, unbroken and "lifey", and thus do not cause "clots" in manufacture, but are distributed equally through the cement, resulting in a product of uniform and exceptional strength. The fibres moreover separate easily, and require very little treatment by the manufacturer.

These valuable characteristics of Cyprus fibre are becoming more and more widely appreciated, as is evidenced by the fact that sales to the asbestos-cement industry have expanded from 3,000 tons in 1925 to 20,000 in 1929.

For samples and prices apply to the sole selling agents

CYPRUS TRADING CORPORATION, Ltd.

49 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S. W. I.

	February 1928		February 1929	
Packing, not Fabric—	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Austria	4,363	941	10,782	3,309
Canada	363	244	436	116
France	—	—	4,631	1,967
Germany	4,739	1,194	726	295
United Kingdom	3,571	1,171	4,908	1,490
Paper and Millboard—				
United Kingdom	—	—	564	125
Shingles and Slates of Asbestos Cement—	(inc. lumber)		(without lumber)	
Belgium	11,639,197	153,197	982,703	14,168
Canada	5,685	189	—	—
France	2,243,740	28,871	539,451	7,233
Germany	326,122	5,588	61,934	1,331
Italy	15,131	225	—	—
Netherlands	65,694	976	47,750	1,498
United Kingdom	—	—	95,480	1,475
	14,295,569	$ 189,046	1,727,318	$ 25,705
Lumber of Asbestos Cement[1]*—*				
Austria	(included		6,241	1,804
Belgium	(in	)	121	10
France	(above	)	28,776	854
Asbestos Cement—				
Canada	500	15	—	—
Other Manufactures—				
Austria	326	592	747	219
Canada	6,757	368	491	153
Germany	154	121	—	—
United Kingdom	2,025	1,247	5,019	2,652
Grand Total	*14,394,357*	*$ 220,365*	*1,794,278*	*$ 40,857*
Shingles, Slate, Wood and Lumber—by Districts.				
Buffalo	—	—	20,996	764
Florida	393,349	5,546	—	—
Galveston	5,589,268	72,517	310,319	4,331
Georgia	236,615	4,236	—	—
Los Angeles	14,490	189	—	—
Mobile	—	—	189,022	2,834
New York	876,701	13,192	120,778	4,386
New Orleans	7,104,865	92,130	1,069,821	15,194
Philadelphia	23,615	363	—	—
Rhode Island	50,981	684	—	—
St. Lawrence	5,085	158	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	51,520	864
Vermont	600	31	—	—
	14,295,569	$ 189,046	1,762,456	$ 28,373

[1]Note new classification giving Asbestos Cement Lumber separately from Asbestos Cement Shingles and Slates.

Asbestos Fibre

for the manufacture of

Roofing Cements · Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Asbestos Paper · Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines
EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE *of* QUEBEC
CANADA

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured Asbestos during the month of January[1] 1929 totalled 230 tons valued at $55,673; exports for the same month in 1928 were 93 tons, valued at $20,840.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	January[1] 1928		January[1] 1929	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mld. & Rlbd.	160,425	$12,314	114,675	$10,121
Pipe Covg. & Cmt.	249,362	16,263	371,550	22,870
Text. Yarn & Pkg.	133,328	69,684	95,119	56,502
Brake & Clutch L'g.	574,660‡	108,114	636,156‡	139,996
Asbestos Roofing	3,549†	23,314	8,599†	58,451
Mag. & Mfrs. of	622,629	44,371	414,884	22,834
Other Asb. Mfrs...	253,088	29,998	352,454	36,203

[1]Exports one month behind Imports.
‡ ll. ft. † sqs.

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	February 1928		February 1929	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Rhodesia	481	£ 17,215	554	£ 20,433
From Canada	750	13,547	497	10,178
From Other Countries ...	321	10,329	838	19,761
	1,552	41,091	1,889	50,372
Re-shipments	260	8,250	456	17,376

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

To Netherlands	85	5,178	116	5,600
To France	52	7,235	33	8,838
To U. S. of America	25	4,071	7	1,919
To British India	798	13,705	887	15,656
To Australia	34	4,369	42	5,062
To Other Countries	1,450	70,589	1,544	68,330
	2,444	£ 105,147	2,629	£ 105,405

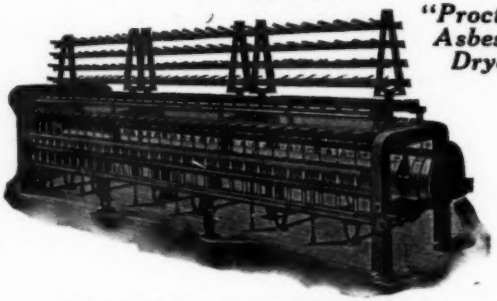
Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	February 1928		February 1929	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	830	$ 60,225	305	$ 27,775
United States	5,151	331,879	6,661	446,390
Australia	55	4,125	150	11,625
Belgium	200	16,750	450	28,500
France	...	...	685	49,625
Germany	368	39,682	219	24,883
Italy	308	25,180	211	24,825

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

Seventh St. & Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nederlandsche Asbest My.

ROTTERDAM (Holland)

P. O. BOX 803

Importers of Asbestos
Crudes and Fibres

	February 1928 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	February 1929 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Japan	435	21,730	694	34 875
Netherlands	26	4,450	73	7,725
Spain	30	3,750	...	...
	7,403	$507,771	9,448	$656,223
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	115	2,875	...	...
United States	11,957	183,780	10,659	169,251
France	...	...	30	750
Germany	90	2,250	...	...
Italy	55	1,375	...	...
Japan	60	1,500	...	...
Netherlands	55	1,375	...	...
	12,332	193,155	10,689	170,001
Grand Total	*19,735*	*$700,926*	*20,137*	*$826,224*

BUILDING

February construction shows decrease over January, the total of contracts awarded in February being 9,749 projects, with 54,356,500 square feet of floor space, valued at $361,273,900. January figures were 1,061 projects, with 5,324,100 square feet of floor space, valued at $29,318,400.

Contracts awarded during the first two months of 1929 were about $121,000,000 less than during the same period in 1928.

Dr. W. H. Huber, President of the Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company of North Wales, Pa., is devoting a few weeks vacation to his favorite sport—fishing in Florida waters. A recent three days cruise in the Florida keys is reported in the Miami Herald as being very successful. George W. Gerding, Secretary of the Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company was also a member of the party, and the record catches of the trip, a 48½ pound grouper and a 30 pound barracuda.

We believe Alvin M. Ehret, President of the Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company, has also been enjoying the sport and the sunshiny days in Florida recently.

We are in the market for

Crude Asbestos Fibre of All Kinds

and have for sale

Metallic Yarn Waste

E. GROSS & CO., INC.

HARTFORD CONN.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

ASBESTOS SHINGLES, CORRUGATED SHEETS & LUMBER
ASBESTOS MOLLITH CEMENT
TRADE MARK
MOLLITH ASBESTOS CEMENT WORKS
BELGIUM
Bentley's Code Used
ACTON & MOLLITH, S.A. — MOLL.
Telegrams "Mollith Moll"

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains the following names: F. C. Edson, President, Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Huntingdon, Ind., whose birthday occurs on April 18th; George A. MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, April 19th; H. H. Robertson, President, H. H. Robertson Co., Pittsburg, Pa., April 21st; J. Carroll Johnston, President & Treasurer, Atlas Asbestos Company, North Wales, Pa., April 28th; John Lotz, Jr., President Lotz Asbestos Company, Hartford, Conn., April 29th; G. A. MacArthur, Secretary & Treasurer, Twin City Pipe Covering Co., Minnesota Transfer, Minn., May 6th; L. L. Cohen, President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Cicero, Ill., May 7th. To all these gentlemen we extend best wishes.

William G. Brinker, representative for Clark Asbestos Company of Cleveland, O., has a new baby boy and is already training him for future work in the Asbestos Industry.

Howard N. Clark, son of the President of Clark Asbestos Company, has joined the sales department of that Company in the territory surrounding Cleveland. Mr. Clark was recently married.

The Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company held District Sales Meetings during February and March in Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland and New York.

The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, O., announced a regular quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share on the common stock, payable March 15th to stock of record March 12th, and also the regular disbursement of $1.50 per share on the preferred stock, payable March 30th to stockholders of record March 20th.

ASBESTOS

Asbestos and General Trust Limited, formerly located at 122-123 Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E. C. 2, has changed its address to Cross Keys House, 56 Moorgate, E. C. 2, London.

The Russell Manufacturing Company. Newell R. Sage, Export Manager, sailed on March 23rd on the Caronia from New York for Europe. He will specialize on automotive and aviation products, visiting about 12 countries in the interests of the extensive export business of the Company. The trip will include, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and England. Mr. Sage expects to be back early in June.

Donovan Packing & Rubber Company. The name of this company has been changed to the J. S. Latta Packing & Rubber Company, and the address is now 3246 Ludlow Street, their large expansion program making it necessary to move into larger quarters.

John S. Latta was appointed president of the new corporation and Thomas Brennan, Secretary & Treasurer. Considerable new equipment has been installed and the Company states it is in position to give better service than ever.

"Asbestos Deposits of Arizona" is the title of Bulletin No. 126 published on October 15th, 1928 (but only issued within the last few weeks) by the University of Arizona, Arizona Bureau of Mines. The book is written by Eldred D. Wilson, with an introduction on Asbestos Minerals by G. M. Butler, Director of the Arizona Bureau of Mines.

The Bulletin is a very comprehensive one on the Arizona Asbestos Deposits, and we believe can be obtained upon request to the University of Arizona, University Station, Tucson, Arizona. If any charge is made it will be a reasonable one.

W. F. Hobdell, of Hobdell, Way & Company, London, England, who has been seriously ill, is now on the way to recovery and expects to be back at his desk shortly.

The British Brake Lining Manufacturers' Association was formed some months ago with the general object of furthering the interests of British brake lining manufacturers. The Association's headquarters is at 2 Norfolk Street, Strand, London—Secretaries, Chas. W. Rooke & Co.

A Data Book, similar to the one published by the Asbestos Brake Lining Association, New York City, is in course of preparation.

Farrington Engineering Co. is now located at 926 E. Pico Street, Los Angeles, Calif., instead of 1321 Palmetto Street as formerly.

Emsco Aircraft Corporation has been organized by Edward Morris Smith, President of the Emsco Asbestos Company of Downey. The first building, to be started shortly will be 100x400 feet, and will be erected in Downey. It is said that production will be started in this first building in sixty days.

The plans provide for the manufacture of every part of the new aeroplanes.

Mr. Smith is President of the Corporation, which will have a capitalization, it is reported, of several millions of dollars.

The Asbestos-Cement Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of South Africa, with a capital of £49,000, reports a net profit for 1928 of £5,186 compared with £6,593 in 1927. The output and sales were greater in 1928, but prices were reduced in order to meet overseas' competition, hence the fall in profits. The bulk of the profits was applied to the manufacture of Asbestos Pipes with the patent Pipe Machine, of which the company, in conjunction with the sister company, Asbestos Products Limited, Johannesburg, holds the South African rights.

Johns-Manville Corporation. C. H. Hall, formerly Treasurer and Director of Sales of the Banner Rock Products Company, is located at the General Office of Johns-Manville in New York City; J. L. Elliott, formerly Vice President is located in the Western Division and R. F. Fahy, formerly Vice President is located in the Central Division.

Johns-Manville Corporation. T. J. O'Neill of the Manville Planning Department has been made Manager of the Manufacturing Standards section, a new section under the Research and Development Department which will handle standard manufacturing specifications and similar problems of standardization in method and process. Mr. O'Neil has been with Johns-Manville for over 15 years.

Johns-Manville Corporation. Lewis S. Ayars, acoustical engineer (with headquarters in New York City), is at present in Australia, superintending the installation of office quieting treatment in the offices of the Sun News, Limited, of Sydney.

Miss Joan E. Wing, who has installed her "courtesy telephone methods" in all Johns-Manville Offices, left the Company on January 15th, to go into business for herself as "Courtesy Doctor." Perhaps some of our readers would like to engage her services in their main offices and branches.

Johns-Manville Corporation. J. E. Begert, former head of the Rock Wool Department at Waukegan, Ill., is the new Superintendent of the Alexandria (Ind.) Plant of Johns-Manville where Banner Rock products are manufactured.

Johns-Manville Corporation. The factory office of the Celite Corporation, formerly at Los Angeles, Calif., was removed to Lompoc, Calif., on February 16th.

The Asbestos Covering and Textile Company of Boston, Mass., on March 1st, became approved contractors of Johns-Manville on Home Insulation in the Metropolitan Boston District. In order to better handle this type of work, a subsidiary company, The Home Insulation Company of Boston, has been formed. The Asbestos Covering and Textile Company will continue to function as before, the Home Insulation Company acting merely as a separate department. The headquarters of both con-

cerns are located at 172 High Street, Boston.

Johns-Manville Corporation. At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 15th, besides the election of W. R. Seigle as Chairman of the Board, and Lewis H. Brown as President (see page 19) other changes were: The resignation of H. E. Manville as Chairman of the Board to become Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board; the election of S. A. Williams, formerly Production Manager, to Mr. Seigle's former office as Vice-President in Charge of Factories and Mines; the election of E. M. Voorhees, Treasurer, to the position of Secretary (Mr. Voorhees also retaining the position of Treasurer.)

Johns-Manville Corporation. Upon the election of Lewis H. Brown as President of Johns-Manville Corporation, he chose as Assistant to the President, J. S. Adams, who was formerly Mr. Brown's assistant, and previous to January of this year was Assistant Advertising Manager of the Johns-Manville Corporation.

Johns-Manville Corporation recently leased the entire third and fourth floors of the Carbide & Carbon Building, Chicago, which is nearing completion at the S. W. Corner of Michigan Avenue and South Water Street, as the location for its Chicago Office. The lease dates from May 1st, 1929.

Johns-Manville Corporation has recently secured the exclusive distribution of Floridene stone, a natural travertine of unusual individuality, quarried on the west coast of Florida.

This new stone, discovered quite by accident only a few years ago, by a Florida contractor seeking a conveniently located concrete agregate, now makes its debut as a building stone of remarkable versatility and charm. Tests conducted by leading stone and marble cutters and such authorities as the U. S. Bureau of Standards, have found Floridene stone to possess many unusual and desirable characteristics not obtainable in any other stone. Its color varies from a soft buff to a warm grey tint, which gives it a sunniness and warmth that is particularly pleasing. The texture is interesting and varied, which adds to its decorative value, and together with its pleasing color makes it readily adaptable for use along with marble and kindred interior finishes.

The distribution of this stone by Johns-Manville Corporation makes a very important addition to the Company's line of building materials.

"Asbestos Milling at the Ethel Mine, S. Rhodesia." This article was mentioned in our March number. An original typewritten copy, with photostats of flow sheets, has now been received from the author, F. E. Keep, Mining Geologist, Geological Survey of S. Rhodesia, and will be lent to anyone interested.

Mr. Keep tells us that a recent sale of No. 1 White Asbestos from the Ethel Mine brought £130 per ton. "Unfortunately," he says, "the output of asbestos from this mine is very limited."

ASBESTOS

The Asbestos Corporation Limited publishes its annual report for 1928 and Balance Sheet as of December 31st, 1928, is given below

Assets

Investments (including Dom. Govt. Bonds)	$ 842,266.65	
Inventories of Asbestos, Materials & Sup.	1,041,335.83	
Accounts and Bills Receivable	342,272.74	
Cash	74,375.40	
		$ 2,300,250.62
Sinking Fund Cash in hands of Trustees	16,352.91	
Other Amounts deposited Trust Deeds	10,492.70	26,845.61
Deferred charges to Operations		70,505.15
Mineral Areas and Development, Real Estate, Plant and Equip. less Reserves for Depr. Plant and Exhaustion of Minerals		21,807,865.01
		$ 24,205,466.39

Liabilities

Bank Loans	$ 300,000.00	
Accounts Payable	343,021.30	
Accrued Liabilities	16,851.62	
Preferred Dividend (Paid Jan. 15, 1929)	130,481.75	
		790,354.67
Reserves for Contingencies and Govt. Taxes		179,899.16
Funded Debt		7,728,642.17
Preferred Stock ($12,000,000 authorized)		7,456,400.00
Common Stock (200 shares no par value)	7,756,010.42	
Surplus Profits for year	294,159.97	8,050,170.39
		$ 24,205,466.39

The report in commenting upon the financial statement, says: "The year's operations have been disappointing, due not only to weather conditions but to interruptions and poor results in one of the larger pits of the Company. These conditions are likely to prevail well into the coming year.

The demand for the Company's better grades has been excellent, while the demand for the medium and lower priced grades has improved.

"The new Beaver Mill, referred to in the last Annual Report, has been completed and will be in operation in Febru-

ELWOOD J. WILSON

Incorporated

350 Madison Avenue

AT 45TH STREET

New York : : N. Y.

CANADIAN

CRUDES — FIBRES — CEMENTS

Highest Quality

The Expert Examination of Asbestos Properties

High-Grade Asbestos Textiles

CARDED FIBRES
YARNS. CORD, MANTLE YARNS
PLAIN AND METALLIC CLOTHS
BRAIDED AND WOVEN TAPES
BRAIDED TUBINGS
WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS
GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY

NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

ary (1929). This Mill will handle the rock from the Beaver Pit, as well as the Consolidated Pit, which adjoins it, and should result in a considerable saving in the crushing and milling operations as well as considerably greater output. Unfortunately a portion of the inclined tunnel connecting the pit bottom with the Mill had a slip, which will delay the use of this tunnel until early summer. The material, however, will in the meantime be handled by the present cableway system of the Beaver Pit until such time as the tunnel is completed."

The Directors at their meeting held on March 14th, decided not to declare a dividend on the preferred stock. This is the first suspension of dividends on the preferred stock since the formation of the present company in 1926.

The Canadian Asbestos Company of Montreal, are changing the capital structure of their Company. Their present stock consists of 2,400 shares with par value of $50.00. The Company plans to issue in place therof 5,500 shares no par value, voting. The Class "A" will be issued on a basis of three shares for $105, and as a bonus one and a half shares of Class "B."

The Company expects to pay $2.00 per share on the Class "A," and conservatively expect to pay $2.00 per share on the "B," making a return of 8.57%.

Sales of the Canadian Asbestos Company have been steadily increasing: the 1927 sales running 15% over 1926; 1928 40% over 1927 (and 68% over 1926), while the first three months of 1929 show an increase of 25% over the same period in 1928.

The Canadian Asbestos Company. The new catalogue and handbook of this Company is now off the press and ready for distribution. The Company would like to place this catalogue in the hands of everyone who is an actual user of their products and will be glad also to send a copy to anyone else interested. No copies will be mailed out however, except upon written request. Address your request to the Canadian Asbestos Company, 316-22 Youville Square, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

The first edition of the catalogue consists of 5,000 copies of which application has already been made for 2000. A somewhat new feature of the catalogue is that each copy is numbered and an exact record is kept of the names and addresses to which each number is sent.

A copy has reached the office of "ASBESTOS" and we doubt whether we have ever seen as complete a catalogue of asbestos products as this one proves to be. It is completely illustrated and contains pertinent information on every article listed so that the possessor of one of these 224 page books can readily learn all he wants to know about any material in which he is interested. The catalogue is also designed for wear, the inside pages being a high grade of coated paper, and the cover a durable lightweight cardboard.

"Heating Rates" for the season 1928-1929 have been published by The Ric-wiL Company, Union Trust Building, Cleveland, O. These rates are available for those interested in comparing

the charges made by district heating companies in cities thruout the country for hot water and steam heating.

"The Value of the Ignition Test for the Estimation of Cotton in Asbestos Goods," is the title of an article by Dr. Sommer in the March 2nd issue of the India Rubber Journal, reprinted from Gummi-Zeitung.

"Wall and Ceiling Insulation and Its Effect on Pipe Sizes" by Edward C. Carter, appears in the March 20th issue of Furnaces and Sheet Metals (published at 64 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.)

The South African Mining and Engineering Journal has just published their 1929 Year Book. A copy of this book has been ordered by "ASBESTOS" and may be examined by anyone interested when it is received.

The Mining and Industrial Magazine of South Africa reports in its February 6th issue, an important discovery of asbestos near Macequece in Portuguese East Africa. The asbestos is said to be of the chrysotile variety and a number of claims to have been secured by powerful German interests.

The Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg reports the sale to the British Swiss International Corporation, by the Union Manganese Mines & Minerals (S. A.) Ltd., of five farms in the asbestos belt. Blue asbestos is found on these farms.

The Southern Amianthus Development Co. is reported to have started development work on its block of asbestos claims on the farm Uitkyk, in the Barberton District.

The Thermoid Company of Trenton, N. J., has acquired a controlling interest in the Southern Asbestos Company, said to make the Company the second largest earning property in the asbestos industry in this country. Public financing of the merger is being arranged thru Schluter & Co., Inc., Eastman, Dillon & Co., and Oliver J. Anderson & Co., these companies having marketed an additional issue of $1,000,000 7 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, an additional issue of $500,000 five year 6 per cent sinking fund notes with stock purchase warrants, and 85,000 shares of no par common stock.

The Slade Asbestos Corporation, 40 Rector Street, New York City, announces the appointment on April 1st, of Philip W. Sloan, as Sales Engineer, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Sloan was formerly with the Timken-Detroit Axle Company.

The Bear Canyon Asbestos Company of Ambler, has completed a highway from the Bear Canyon Mining Camp, connecting with the Rice-Springerville highway.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company held a Sales Convention at the Manufacturers Club, Philadelphia, during the week of April 1st.

The Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company were unfortunate enough to have a fire loss on the morning of April 5th. The fire was discovered about five A. M. by the night watchman, the warehouse, shipping room and machine shop being affected as well as the manufacturing and finishing departments for their

cold and hot water insulation, jackets for water heaters and asbestos cement.

The buildings were of concrete, corrugated iron and stone construction but the contents were completely destroyed, and the buildings themselves badly damaged. The asbestos roof on the shipping room is believed to have prevented the spreading of the fire to additional buildings.

Production will not be interfered with to any great extent as the material lost and damaged was chiefly stock which can be replaced in a short time.

Carl Bindman, who we believe is well known to the Asbestos Trade, particularly in the raw material section, has recently opened an office at 1819 Broadway, New York City, for the purpose of dealing in raw asbestos. His telephone number is Columbus 4371.

The Johns-Manville Corporation has announced the acquisition of the United States and Canadian rights to manufacture and sell Transite Pipe, a seamless pipe made of asbestos and cement, under the patents of the Eternit Pietra Artificiale, Sociee Anonima, of Genoa, Italy.

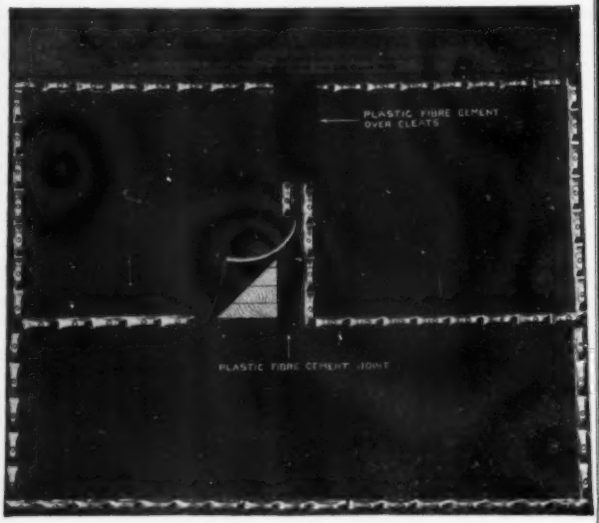
Special designed machinery for the manufacture of this pipe is now being built in Italy and two complete units, with a capacity of two million feet of pipe per year, will be installed at the Waukegan, Ill., plant of the Corporation. Preparations have already been made for increasing this capacity as needed.

Robert Itschner. We would like to have the Belgium address of Mr. Robert Itschner. Mr. Itschner has for the past few years been connected with Eternit, Inc., at their St. Louis plant, but returned to Belgium several months ago, and overlooked giving us his new address. Can anyone supply it?

PATENTS

Brake Lining. No. 1,700,037. Granted on January 22nd to Richard J. Evans, Huntington, Ind., assignor to Asbestos Manufacturing Company of Huntington, Ind. Filed Jan. 20, 1928. Serial No. 248,206.

Described as the method of manufacturing brake band lining which consists of twisting up yarns of asbestos fibre, forming these yarns into cords including fine wire strands, treating these cords with a silica of soda solution, weaving the cords so treated into a basket weave fabric having the warp threads and the woof threads spaced at equal distances apart to give equal longitudinal and transverse strength to the fabric, heating and drying the fabric, applying to one side only of the fabric a coating of plastic rubber and friction material, then subjecting the strip to heat and pressure to force the plastic material thru the interstices in the fabric, superposing a plurality of strips with the coated side of each strip next the uncoated side of the adjacent strip and subjecting the band so formed to pressure and heat to cure the rubber and form a homogeneous mass.



CLASS "A" ROOFING

Four (4) Ply Black Seal Asbestos Roofing for use on Wood Decks with inclines of 3 in. fall to the foot or more. Ideal type of Roofing for saw-tooth construction. Used in connection with all types of Built-up Roofings of either Asbestos Felts Asphalt Felts or Tarred Felts.

H. F. WATSON COMPANY

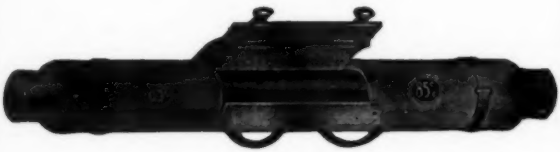
Manufacturers

CHICAGO BRANCH
5333 S. Western Ave.

Erie, Pa.

85% Magnesia

Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation and Locomotive Lagging



The Lightest Weight Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation Made

That is Structurally Strong and Permanently Effective

IS

"Ehret's 85% Magnesia"

Made at

VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

Since 1897

By

Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Co.

Distributors Everywhere

BRANCH OFFICES

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

CANASCO PRODUCTS CONSERVE ENERGY AND ELIMINATE WASTE

ASBESTOS in EVERY FORM

CANADIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1897

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(Old Number 42-48)

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WINNIPEG, MAN.
120 Lombard Street

VANCOUVER, B. C.
1084 Homer Street

B. MARCUSE
President and General Manager

PIONEERS IN THE CANADIAN ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

CANASCO — the Greatest Name in Asbestos

The Robinson Press
Hatboro, Pa.